Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.
Dr. Channing.

BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.... MONDAY JANUARY 7, 1833. [VOL. III. NO.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the expiration of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

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PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of South Carolina.

WHEREAS, the President of the United States hath issued his Proclamation containing an "ORDINANCE OF THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, to nullify certain acts of the Congress of the United States," laying "duties and imposts for the protection of domestic manufactures."

And Whereas the Legislature of South Carolina now in session, taking into consideration, the matters contained in the said Proclamation of the President, have adopted a Preamble and Resolution to the following effect, viz:

"Whereas, the President of the United States has issued his Proclamation denouncing the proceedings of this State, calling upon the citizens thereof to renounce their primary allegiance, and threatening them with military coercion, unwarranted by the constitution, and utterly inconsistent with the existence of a free State, be it therefore

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested, forthwith, to issue his Proclamation warning the good people of this State against the attempt of the President of the United States to seduce them from their allegiance, exhorting them to disregard his vain menaces, and to be prepared to sustain the dignity, and protect the liberty of the State, against the arbitrary measures proposed by the President.

Now I, ROBERT Y. HAYNE, Governor of South Carolina, in obedience to the said Resolution, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, solemnly warning the good people of this State against the dangerous and pernicious doctrines promulgated in the said Proclamation of the President, as calculated to mislead their judgments as to the true character of the government under which they live, and the paramount obligation which they owe to the State, and manifestly intended to seduce them from their allegiance, and by drawing them to the support, of the violent and unlawful measures contemplated by the President, to involve them in the guilt of REBELLION. I would earnestly admonish them to beware of the specious but false doctrines by which it is now attempted to be shown that the several States have not retained their entire sovereignty, that: "the allegiance of their citizens was transferred *in the first instance* to the Government of the United States," that "a State cannot be said to be sovereign and independent whose citizens owe obedience to laws not made by it;" that "even under the royal government we had no separate character," that the Constitution has created "a national government" which is not "a compact between Sovereign States"—"that a State has NO RIGHT TO SECEDE"—in a word, that ours is a NATIONAL GOVERNMENT in which the people of all the States are represented, and by which we are constituted "ONE PEOPLE;" and "that our representatives in Congress are all representatives of the United States and not of the particular States from which they come;" doctrines which uproot the very foundation of our political system—annihilate the rights of the States—and utterly destroy the liberties of the citizens.

It requires no reasoning to shew what the bare statement of these propositions demonstrate, that such a Government as is here described, has not a single feature of a confederated republic. It is in truth an accurate delineation, drawn with a bold hand, of a great consolidated empire,—"one and indivisible," and under whatever specious form, its powers may be masked, it is in fact the worst of all despotisms, in which the spirit of an arbitrary government is suffered to pervade institutions professing to be free. Such was not the Government for which our fathers fought and bled, and offered up their lives and fortunes as a willing sacrifice. Such was not the Government, which the great and patriotic men who called the Union into being, in the plenitude of their wisdoms framed. Such was not the Government which the fathers of the republican faith, acted on by the Apostle of American Liberty, promulgated and successfully, maintained in 1798, and by which they produced the great political revolution effected at that auspicious era. To a government based on such principles, South Carolina has not been a voluntary party, and to such a Government she never will give her assent.

The records of our history do, indeed, afford the prototype of these sentiments, which is to be found in the recorded opinions of those, who, when the Constitution was framed, were in favor of a "firm National Government," in which the States should stand in the same relation to the Union, that the colonies did towards the mother country. The Journals of the Convention and the secret history of the debates, will shew that this party did propose to secure to the Federal Government an absolute supremacy over the States, by giving them a negative upon their laws, but the same history also teaches us that all these propositions were rejected, and a Federal Government was finally established, recognizing the sovereignty of the States, and leaving the constitutional compact on the footing of all other compacts between "parties having no common superior."

It is the natural and necessary consequence of the principles thus authoritatively announced by the President, as constituting the very basis of our political system, that the Federal Government is unlimited and supreme; being the exclusive judge of the extent of its own powers, the laws of Congress sanctioned by the Executive and the Judiciary, whether passed in direct violation of the Constitution and rights of the States, or not, are "the supreme law of the land." Hence it is that the President obviously considers the words, "made in pursuance of the CONSTITUTION," as mere surplusage; and therefore when he professes to recite the provision of the Constitution on this subject, he states that our "SOCIAL COMPACT in express terms, declares that the *laws of the United States*, its Constitution, and the Treaties made under it are the supreme law of the land," and speaks thro'out of "the explicit supremacy given to the laws of the Union over those of the States"—as if a law of Congress was of itself supreme, while it was necessary to the validity of a treaty that it should be made in pursuance of the Constitution. Such however, is not the provision of the Constitution. That instrument expressly provides that "the Constitution, and laws of the United States *which shall be made in pursuance thereof*, shall be the supreme law of the land, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding,"

Here it will be seen that a law of Congress, as such, can have no validity unless made "in pursuance of the Constitution." An unconstitutional act is therefore null and void, and the only point that can arise in this case is whether, to the Federal Government, or any department thereof, has been exclusively reserved the right to decide authoritatively *for the States* this question of Constitutionality. If this be so, to which of the departments, it may be asked, is this right of final judgment given? If it be to Congress, then is Congress not only elevated above the other departments of the Federal Government, but it is put above the Constitution itself. This, however, the President himself has publicly and solemnly denied, claiming and exercising, as is known to all the world—the right to refuse to execute acts of Congress and solemn treaties, even after they had received the sanction of every department of the Federal Government.

That the Executive possesses this right of deciding finally and exclusively as to the validity of acts of Congress, will hardly be pretended—and that it belongs to the Judiciary, except so far as may be necessary to the decision of questions, which may incidentally come before them in "cases of law and equity," has been denied by none more strongly than the President himself, who on a memorable occasion refused to acknowledge the binding authority of the Federal Court, and claimed for himself and has exercised the right of enforcing the laws, not according to their judgment, but "his own understanding of them." And yet when it serves the purpose of bringing odium upon South Carolina, "his native State," the President has no hesitation in regarding the attempt of a State to release herself from the control of the Federal Judiciary, in a matter affecting her sovereign rights, as a violation of the Constitution.

It is unnecessary to enter into an elaborate examination of the subject. It surely cannot admit of a doubt, that by the Declaration of Independence, the several Colonies became "free sovereign, and independent States," and our political history, will abundantly show that at every subsequent change of their condition up to the formation of our present Constitution, the States preserved their Sovereignty. The discovery of this new feature in our system, that the States exist only as members of the Union—that before the Declaration of Independence, we were known only as "United Colonies"—and that even under the articles of confederation the States were considered as forming "collectively ONE NATION"—without any right of refusing to submit to "any decision of Congress"—was reserved to the President and his immediate *predecessor*. To the latter "belongs the *invention*, and upon the former, will unfortunately fall the evils of reducing it to practice."

South Carolina holds the principles now promulgated by the President (as they must always be held by all who claim to be supporters of the rights of the States) "as contradicted by the letter of the constitution—unauthorized by its spirit—inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded—destructive of all the objects for which it was framed"—utterly incompatible with the very existence of the States—and absolutely fatal to the rights and liberties of the people. South Carolina has so solemnly and repeatedly expressed to Congress and the World the principles which she believes to constitute the very pillars of the Constitution, that it is deemed unnecessary to do more at this time, than barely to present a summary of those great fundamental truths, which she believes can never be subverted without the inevitable destruction of the liberties of the people of the Union itself. South Carolina has never claimed (as is asserted by the President,) the right of "repealing at pleasure, all the *revenue laws* of the Union," much less the right of "repealing the Constitution itself, and laws passed to give it effect which have *never been alleged to be unconstitutional*." She claims only the right to judge of infractions of the Constitutional compact, in violation of the reserved rights of the State, and of arresting the progress of usurpation within her own limits, and when, as in the Tariffs of 1828, and 1832, revenue and protection—constitutional and unconstitutional objects, have been so mixed up together, that it is found impossible to draw the line of descrimination—she has no alternative, but to consider the whole as a system, unconstitutional in its character, and to leave it to those who have "woven the web, to unravel the thread." South Carolina insists, and she appeals to the whole political history of our country, in support of her position "that the Constitution of the United States is a compact between sovereign States—that it creates a confederated republic, not having a single feature of nationality in its foundation—that the people of the several States as distinct political communities ratified the Constitution, each State acting for itself, and binding its own citizens, and and not those of any other State, the act of ratification declaring it to be binding on the States so ratifying—the States are its authors, their power created it—their voice clothed it with authority—the government which it formed, is composed of their agents, and the Union of which it is the bond is a Union of States and not of individuals—that as regards the foundation and extent of its power, the government of the United States is strictly what its name implies, a Federal Government—that the States are as sovereign now as they were prior to the entering into the compact—that the Federal Constitution is a confederation in the nature of a treaty—or an alliance by which so many Sovereign States agreed to exercise their sovereign powers *conjointly* upon certain objects of external concern in which they are equally interested, such as WAR, PEACE, COMMERCE, Foreign Negotiation, and Indian Trade; and upon all other subjects of civil government, they were to exercise their Sovereignty *separately*.

For the convenient conjoint exercise of the Sovereignty of the States, there must of necessity be some common agency or functionary. This *agency* is the Federal Government. It represents the confederated States, and executes their joint will, as expressed in the compact. The powers of this government are wholly *derivative*. It possesses no more inherent sovereignty, than an incorporated town, or any other great corporate body—it is a political corporation, and like all corporations, it looks for its powers to an exterior source. That source is the States.

South Carolina claims that by the Declaration of Independence, she became and has ever since continued a free, sovereign and independent State.

That as a Sovereign State, she has the *inherent* power, to do all those acts, which by the law of nations, any Prince or Potentate may of right do. That like all independent States, she neither has, nor ought she to suffer any other restraint upon her sovereign will and pleasure, than those high and moral obligations, under which all Princes and States are bound before God and man, to perform their solemn pledges. The inevitable conclusion from what has been said therefore is, that as in all cases of compact between Independent Sovereigns, where from the very nature of things, there can be no common judge or umpire, each sovereign has a right "to judge as well of infractions, as of the mode and measure of redress," so in the present controversy between South Carolina and the Federal Government, it belongs solely to her, by her delegates in solemn Convention assembled, to decide, whether the federal compact be violated, and what remedy the State ought to pursue. South Carolina therefore cannot, and will not yield to any department of the Federal Government, a right which enters into the essence of all sovereignty, and without which, it would become "a bauble and a name."

Such are the doctrines which South Carolina has through her Convention solemnly promulgated to the world, and by them she will stand or fall: such were the principles promulgated by Virginia in '98, and which then received the sanction of those great men, whose recorded sentiments have come down to us as a light to our feet and a lamp to our path. It is Virginia and not South Carolina, who speaks when it is said that she "views the powers of the Federal Government, as resulting from *the compact, to which the States are parties*, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact—as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties, appertaining to them."

It is Kentucky who declared in '99, speaking in the explicit language of Thomas Jefferson, that "the principles and construction contended for by members of the State Legislatures (the very same now maintained by the President) that the general government is the exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it, stop nothing short of despotism—since the discretion of those who administer the government, and not the constitution, would be the measure of their powers: That the several States who formed the instrument being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of the infraction, and, THAT A NULLIFICATION BY THOSE SOVEREIGNTIES, OF ALL UNAUTHORIZED ACTS DONE UNDER COLOUR OF THAT INSTRUMENT, IS THE RIGHTFUL REMEDY"

It is the great Apostle of American liberty himself who has consecrated these principles, and left them as a legacy to the American people, recorded by his own hand. It is by him that we are instructed* that to the Constitutional compact, "each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party, its co-States forming as to itself the other party:" that they alone being parties to the compact are solely authorised to judge in the last resort of the powers exercised under it; Congress being not a party but merely the creature of the compact;" that it becomes a sovereign State to submit to undelegated, and consequently unlimited power, in no man or body of men, upon earth! that where powers are assumed which have not been delegated (the very case now before us) a nullification of the act is the rightful remedy; that every State has a natural right in cases not within the compact (*casus non fœderis*) to nullify of their own authority all assumption of power by others within their limits, and that without this right they would be under the dominion absolute and unlimited of whomsoever might exercise the right of judgment for them," and that in case of acts being passed by Congress "so palpably against the Constitution as to amount to an undisguised declaration that the compact is not meant to be the measure of the powers of the General Government, but that it will proceed to exercise over the States all powers whatsoever, it would be the duty of the States to declare the acts *void* and of no *force*, and that *each should take measures of its own* for providing that neither such acts, nor any other of the General Government not plainly and intentionally authorized by the Constitution, shall be exercised within their respective territories."

It is on these great and essential truths, that South Carolina has now acted.—Judging for herself as a sovereign State, she has pronounced the Protecting System, in all its branches, to be a "gross, deliberate, and palpable violation of the Constitutional compact;" and having exhausted every other means of redress, she has in the exercise of her sovereign rights as one of the parties to that compact, and in the performance of a high and sacred duty, interposed for arresting the evil of usurpation, within her own limits—by declaring these acts to be "null, void, and no law, and taking measures of her own that they shall not be enforced within her limits."

South Carolina has not "assumed" what could be considered as at all doubtful, when she asserts "that the acts in question, were in reality intended for the protection of manufactures;" that their "operation is unequal;" that "the amount received by them, is greater than is required by the wants of the government"—and finally, "that the proceeds are to be applied to objects unauthorized by the Constitution." These facts are notorious—these objects openly avowed. The President, without instituting any inquisition into motives, has himself discovered, and publicly denounced them; and his officer of finance is even now, devising measures, intended as we are told, to correct these acknowledged abuses.

It is a vain and idle dispute about words, to ask whether this right of State Interposition may be most properly styled, a Constitutional, a sovereign, or a reserved right. In calling this right constitutional, it could never have been intended to claim it as a right granted by, or derived from the Constitution, but it is claimed as consistent with its genius, its letter and its spirit; it being not only distinctly understood at the time of ratifying the Constitution, but expressly provided for, in the instrument itself, that all sovereign rights, not agreed to be exercised conjointly, should be exerted separately by the States. Virginia declared, in reference to the right asserted in the Resolutions of '98, above quoted, even after having fully and accurately re-examined and re-considered these Resolutions, "that she found it to be her indispensible duty to adhere to the same, as founded in truth, as *consonant with* the Constitution, and as conducive to its welfare," and Mr. Madison himself, asserted them to be perfectly "constitutional and conclusive."

It is wholly immaterial, however by what name this right may be called, for if the Constitution be "a compact to which the States are parties," if "acts of the Federal Government are no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact," then we have the authority of Mr. Madison himself for the inevitable conclusion that it is, "a plain principle illustrated by common practice, and essential to the nature of compacts, that when resort can be had to no tribunal superior to the authority of the parties, the parties themselves must be the rightful judge in the last resort, whether the bargain made, has been pursued or violated." The Constitution, continues Mr. Madison, "*was formed* by the sanction of the *States, given by each* in its sovereign capacity: the States then being parties to the constitutional compact, and in their sovereign capacity, it follows of necessity, that there can be no tribunal above their authority, to decide in the last resort whether the compact made by them be violated: and consequently, that as the parties to it, they must themselves decide in the last resort, such questions as may be of sufficient magnitude to require their interposition."

If this right does not exist in the several States, then it is clear that the discretion of Congress, and not the Constitution, would be the measure of their powers, and this, says Mr. Jefferson, would amount to the "seizing the rights of the States & consolidating them in the hands of the General Government, with a power assumed to bind the States not only in cases made federal, but in all cases whatsoever; which would be to surrender the form of Government we have chosen, to live under one deriving its power from its own will."

We hold it to be impossible to resist the argument, that the several States as sovereign parties to the compact, must possess the power, in case of "gross, deliberate and palpable violation of the Constitution, to judge *each for itself*, as well of the infraction as the mode and measure of redress," or ours is a CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT "without limitation of powers"—a submission to which Mr. Jefferson has solemnly pronounced to be a greater evil than disunion itself. If, to borrow the language of Madison's report, "the deliberate exercise of dangerous powers palpably withheld by the Constitution, could not justify the parties to it, *in interposing* even so far as to *arrest the progress of the evil*, and thereby to PRESERVE THE CONSTITUTION ITSELF, as well as to provide for the safety of the parties to it, there would be an end to all relief from usurped power, and a direct subversion of the rights specified or recognized under all the State Constitutions, as well as a plain denial of the fundamental principle on which our independence itself was declared."

The only plausible objection that can be urged against this right, so indispensable to the safety of the States, is that it may be abused. But this danger is believed to be altogether imaginary. So long as our Union is felt as a blessing—and this will be just so long as the Federal Government shall confine its operation within the acknowledged limits of the Charter—there will be no temptation for any State to interfere with the harmonious operations of the system. There will exist the strongest motives to induce forbearance, and none to prompt to aggression on either side, so soon as it shall come to be universally felt and acknowledged that the States do not stand to the Union in the relation of degraded and dependant colonies, but that our bond of Union is formed by mutual sympathies and common interests. The true answer to this objection has been given, by Mr. Madison when he says—

"It does not follow, however, that because the States, as sovereign parties to the constitutional compact, must ultimately decide whether it has been violated that such a decision ought to be interposed, either in a hasty manner, or on doubtful and inferior occasions. Even in the case of ordinary Conventions between different nations, it is always laid down that the breach must be both wilful and material to justify an application of the rule. But in the case of an intimate and constitutional Union, like that of the United States, it is evident that the interposition of the parties, in their sovereign capacity, can be called for by occasions only, deeply and essentially affecting the vital principles of their political system."

Experience demonstrates that the danger is not that a State will resort to her sovereign rights too frequently or on light and trivial occasions, but that she may shrink from asserting them as often as may be necessary.

It is maintained by South Carolina that according to the true spirit of the Constitution, it becomes Congress in all emergencies like the present, either to remove the evil by legislation, or to solicit of the States the call of a Convention; and that on a failure to obtain by the consent of three fourths of all the States an amendment giving the disputed power, it must be regarded as never having been intended to be given. These principles have been distinctly recognized by the President himself in his message to congress at the commencement of the present session, and they seem only to be impracticable absurdities when asserted by S. Carolina, or made applicable to her existing controversy with the Federal Government.

But it seems that South Carolina receives from the President no credit for her sincerity, when it is declared through her Chief Magistrate, that "she sincerely and anxiously seeks and desires" the submission of her grievances to a Convention of all the States. "The only alternative (says the President) which she presents is the *repeal of all the acts for raising revenue*; leaving the government without the means of support, or an acquiescence in the *dissolution of our Union*." South Carolina has presented no such alternatives. If the President had read the documents which the Convention caused to be forwarded to him for the express purpose of making known her wishes and her views, he would have found, that South Carolina asks no more, than that the Tariff should be reduced to the *revenue standard*; and has distinctly expressed her willingness, that "an amount of duties substantially uniform, should be levied upon protected, as well as unprotected articles; sufficient to raise *the revenue* necessary to meet the demands of the government, for constitutional purposes." He would have found in the Exposition, put forth by the Convention itself, a distinct appeal to our sister States, for the call of a Convention; and the expression of an entire willingness on the part of South Carolina, to submit the controversy to that tribunal. Even at the very moment when he was indulging in these unjust and injurious imputations upon the people of South Carolina, and their late highly respected Chief Magistrate, a resolution had actually been passed through both branches of our Legislature, demanding a call of that very Convention, to which he declares that she had no desire that an appeal should be made.

It does not become the dignity of a Sovereign State, to notice in the spirit which might be considered as belonging to the occasion, the unwarrantable imputations in which the President has thought proper to indulge, in relation to South Carolina, the proceedings of her citizens and constituted authorities. He has noticed, only to give it countenance, that miserable slander which imputes the noble stand that our people have taken in defence of their rights and liberties, to a faction instigated by the efforts of a few ambitious leaders, who have got up an excitement for their own personal aggrandizement. The motives and characters of those who have been subjected to these unfounded imputations, are beyond the reach of the President of the United States. The sacrifices they have made, and difficulties and trials through which they may have yet to pass, will leave no doubt as to the disinterested motives and noble impulses of patriotism and honor by which they are actuated. Could they have been induced to separate their own personal interests from those of the people of South Carolina, and have consented to abandon their duty to the State; no one knows better than the President himself, that they might have been honored with the highest manifestations of public regard, and perhaps instead of being the objects of vituperation, might even now have been basking in the sunshine of Executive favor.—This topic is alluded to, merely for the purpose of guarding the people of our sister States against the fatal delusion that South Carolina has assumed her present position under the influence of a temporary excitement; and to warn them that it has been the result of the slow but steady progress of public opinion for the last ten years; that it is the act of the people themselves, taken in conformity with the spirit of resolutions repeatedly adopted in their primary assemblies; and the solemn determination of the Legislature, publicly announced more than two years ago. Let them not so far deceive themselves on this subject, as to persevere in a course which must in the end inevitably produce a dissolution of the Union, under the vain expectation that the great body of the people of South Carolina, listening to the counsels of the President will acknowledge their error, or retrace their steps: and still less that they will be driven from the vindication of their rights, by the intimation of the danger of domestic discord, and threats of lawless violence. The brave men who have thrown themselves into the breach, in defence of the rights and liberties of their country, are not to be driven from their holy purpose by such means. Even unmerited obloquy, and death itself, have no terrors for him who feels and

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* See original draught of the Kentucky Resolutions in the hand writing of Mr. Jefferson, lately published by his grandson.

knows that he is engaged in the performance of a sacred duty. The people of South Carolina are well aware that however passion and prejudice may obtain for a season the mastery of the public mind, reason and justice must sooner or later reassert their empire; and that whatever may be the event of this contest, posterity will do justice to their motives, and to the spotless purity, and devoted patriotism, with which they have entered into an arduous & most unequal conflict, and the unfaltering courage with which, by the blessing of Heaven, they will maintain it.

The whole argument, so far as it is designed at this time to enter into it, is now disposed of; and it is necessary to advert to some passages in the Proclamation which cannot be passed over in silence. The President distinctly intimates that it is his determination to exert the right of putting down the opposition of South Carolina to the Tariff, by force of arms. He believes himself invested with power to do this under that provision of the Constitution which directs him "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Now if by this it was only meant to be asserted, that under the laws of Congress now of force, the President would feel himself bound to aid the civil tribunals in the manner there in prescribed, supposing such laws to be constitutional, no just exception could be taken to this assertion of Executive duty. But if, as is manifestly intended, the President sets up the claim to judge for himself in what manner the laws are to be enforced, and feels himself at liberty to call forth the militia, and even the military and naval forces of the Union, against the State of South Carolina, her constituted authorities and citizens, then it is clear that he assumes a power not only not conferred on the Executive by the Constitution, but which belongs to no despot upon earth exercising a less unlimited authority than the Autocrat of all the Russias; an authority, which, if submitted to, would at once reduce the free people of these United States, to a State of the most abject and degraded slavery. But the President has no power whatsoever to execute the laws except in the mode and manner prescribed by the laws themselves. On looking into these laws it will be seen that he has no shadow or semblance of authority to execute any of the threats which he has thrown out against the good people of S. Carolina. The act of 28th February, 1795, gives the President authority to call forth the militia in case of invasion "by a foreign nation or Indian tribe." By the 2nd section of that act, it is provided that "whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals, by this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to call forth the Militia of such State, or of any other State or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed."

The words here used, though they might be supposed to be very comprehensive in their import, are restrained by those which follow. By the next section it is declared that "whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the Military force hereby directed to be called forth, the President shall forthwith, by Proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a limited time." On reading these two sections together, it is manifest that they relate entirely to combinations of individuals acting of themselves without any lawful authority. The constituted authorities acting under the laws of the State, and its citizens yielding obedience to its commands, cannot possibly be considered as a mere mob forming combinations against the authority and laws of the Union, to be dispersed by an Executive Proclamation, and any attempt so to treat them would be a gross and palpable violation of the sovereign authority of the State, and an offence punishable criminally in her own Courts. Whether the late proclamation of the President was intended as a compliance with the provisions of this act, does not very clearly appear. But if so, it can only be considered as directed against the State, since the Laws of the United States have certainly not been forcibly obstructed by combinations of any sort, and it is certainly worthy of observation that the command extended to the people is not that they should *disperse* but that they should *re assemble* in Convention and repeal the obnoxious Ordinance.

The power of the President, so far as this subject is embraced, in relation to the army and Navy, is exactly co-extensive with that over the militia. By the 1st section, of act, of 3d March 1807, it is expressly provided, that in all cases of "obstruction to the Laws of the United States or of any individual State, where it is lawful for the President to call forth the militia for the purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purpose, such part of the land and naval force of the United States as may be necessary, having first observed all the pre-requisites of the law in that respect." Here then it is seen, that unless the President is resolved to disregard all constitutional obligations, and to trample the laws of his country under his feet, he has no authority whatever to use force against the State of South Carolina, and should he attempt to do so, the patriotic citizens of this State, know too well their own rights, and have too sacred a regard to their duties, to hesitate one moment, in repelling invasion, come from what quarter it may. Could they be deterred by the threats of lawless violence, or any apprehension of consequences, from the faithful performance of their duty, they would feel that they were the unworthy descendants of the "Pinckneys, Sumters, and Rutledges, and a thousand other names which adorn the pages of our revolutionary history," some of whom have just gone from among us, and been gathered to their fathers, leaving as a legacy their solemn injunction that we should never abandon this contest until we shall have obtained "*a fresh understanding of the bargain*," and restored the liberties for which they fought and bled. Others still linger among us, animating us by their example, and exhorting us to maintain that "solemn Ordinance and Declaration" which they have subscribed with their own names, and in support of which they have "pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

The annals which record the struggles of freedom, show us that Rulers in every age and every country, jealous of their power, have resorted to the very same means to extinguish in the bosom of man that noble instinct of liberty which prompts him to resist oppression. The system by which tyrants in every age have attempted to obliterate this sentiment and to crush the spirit of the people, consists in the skilful employment of promises and threats, in alternate efforts to encourage their hopes and excite their fears—to show that existing evils are exaggerated, the danger of resistance great—and the difficulties in the way of success insuperable; and finally to sow dissentions among the people by creating jealousies and exciting a distrust of those whose counsels and example may be supposed to have an important bearing on the success of their cause.

These, with animated appeals to the loyalty of the people, and an imposing array of military force, constitute the means by which the people have in every age been reduced to slavery.—When we turn to the pages of our own history, we find that such were the measures resorted to at the commencement of our own glorious revolution, to keep our fathers in subjection to Great Britain; and such are the means now used to induce the people of Carolina to "*retrace their steps*," and to remain forever degraded colonists governed not in reference to their own interests but the interest of others. Our fathers were told, as we now are, that their grievances were in a great measure imaginary. They were promised, as we have been, that those grievances should be redressed. They were told, as we now are, that the people were misled by a few designing men, whose object was a dissolution of the Union and their own self-aggrandizement.—They were told, as we now are, of the *danger* that would be incurred by disobedience to the Laws. The power and resources of the Mother Country were then, as now, ostentatiously displayed in insulting contrast with the scattered population and feeble resources on which we could alone rely. And the punishment due to Treason and rebellion were held out as the certain fate of all who should disregard the paternal efforts of their Royal Master to bring back his erring children to the arms of their indulgent Mother. They were commanded, as we have been, to "retrace their steps." But though divided among themselves to a greater extent than we are now, without an organized Government, and destitute of arms and resources of every description, they bid defiance to the tyrant's power, and refused obedience to his commands. They incurred the legal guilt of Rebellion, and braved the dangers, both of the scaffold and the field, in opposition to the colossal power of their acdnowledged sovereign, rather than submit to the imposition of taxes light and inconsiderable in themselves, but *imposed without their consent for the benefit of others*. And what is our present condition? We have an organized Government, and a population three times as great as that which existed in '76. We are maintaining not only the rights and liberties of the people, but the Sovereignty of our own State, against whose authority rebellion may be committed, but in obedience to whose commands no man can commit treason. We are struggling against unconstitutional and oppressive taxation imposed upon us, not only without our consent, but in defiance of our repeated remonstrances and solemn protests. In such a quarrel our duty to our country, ourselves, and our posterity, is too plain to be mistaken. We will stand upon the soil of Carolina and maintain the sovereign authority of the State, or be buried beneath its ruins. As unhappy Poland fell before the power of the Autocrat, so may Carolina be crushed by the power of her enemies—but Poland was not surrounded by free and independent States, interested, like herself, in preventing the establishment of the very tyranny which they are called upon to impose upon a sister State. If in spite of our common kindred, and common interests, the glorious recollections of the past, and the proud hopes of the future, South-Carolina should be coldly abandoned to her fate, and reduced to subjection, by an unholy combination among her sister States—which is believed to be utterly impossible—and the doctrine promulgated by the President are to become the foundations of a new system cemented by the blood of our citizens, it matters not what may be our lot. Under such a Government, as there could be no liberty, so there could be no security either for our persons or our property.

But there is one consolation, of which in the providence of God no people can be deprived, without their own consent. The proud consciousness of having done their duty. If our country must be enslaved, let her not be dishonored by her own sons! Let them not "*forge the chains themselves by which their liberties are to be manacled.*"

The President has intimated in his Proclamation, that a "standing Army" is about to be raised, to carry secession into effect. South Carolina desires that her true position shall be clearly understood both at home, and abroad. Her object is not "disunion"—she has raised no "standing Army," and if driven to repel invasion or resist aggression, she will do so by the strong arms and stout hearts of her citizens. South Carolina has solemnly proclaimed her purpose; that purpose is *the vindication of her rights*. She has professed a sincere attachment to the Union; and that to the utmost of her power she will endeavor to preserve it, "but believes that for this end, it is her duty to watch over and oppose any infraction of those principles which constitute the only basis of that union, because a faithful observance of them can alone secure its existence; that she venerates the CONSTITUTION and will protect and defend it "against every aggression either foreign or domestic," but above all, that she estimates as beyond all price her LIBERTY, which she is unalterably determined never to surrender while she has the power to maintain it."

The President denies in the most positive terms the right of a State under any circumstances to secede from the Union, and puts this denial on the ground "that from the time the States parted with so many powers as to constitute jointly with the other States a SINGLE NATION, they cannot from that period possess any right to secede." What then remains of those "rights of the States" for which the President professes so "high a reverence."—in what do they consist? And by what tenure are they held? The uncontrolled will of the federal government. Like any other pretty corporation, the States may exert such powers and such only as may be permitted by their superiors. When they step beyond these limits, even a federal officer will set at nought their decrees, repeal their solemn ordinances,—proclaim their citizens to be TRAITORS, and reduce them to subjection by military force; and if driven to desperation, they should seek a refuge in secession, they are to be told that they have bound themselves to those who have perpetrated or permitted these enormities, in the iron bonds of a "PERPETUAL UNION."

If these principles could be established, then indeed would the days of our liberty be numbered, and the republic will have found A MASTER. If South Carolina had not already taken her stand against the usurpation of the federal government, here would have been an occasion, when she must have felt herself impelled by every impulse of patriotism and every sentiment of duty, to stand forth, in open defiance of the arbitrary decrees of the executive, when a sovereign State is denounced, her authority derided, the allegiance of her citizens denied, and she is threatened with military power to reduce her to obedience to the will of one of the functionaries of the federal government, by whom she is *commanded* to "tear from her archives" her most solemn decrees—surely the time has come when it must be seen whether the people of the several States have indeed lost the spirit of the revolution, and whether they are to become the willing instruments of an unhallowed despotism. In such a sacred cause South Carolina will feel that she is striking not for her own, but the liberties of the Union and the RIGHTS OF MAN, and she confidently trusts that the issue of this contest will be an example to freemen and a lesson to rulers throughout the world.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—In the name and behalf of the State of South Carolina, I do once more solemnly warn you against all attempts to seduce you from your primary allegiance to the State,—I charge you to be faithful to your duty as citizens of South Carolina, and earnestly exhort you to disregard those "vain menaces" of military force, which, if the President, in violation of all his constitutional obligations, and of your most sacred rights, should be tempted to employ, it would become your solemn duty at all hazards to resist. I require you to be fully prepared, to sustain the dignity and protect the liberties of the State, if need be, with your "lives and fortunes." And may that great and good BEING, who, as a "father careth for his children," inspire us with that HOLY ZEAL IN A GOOD CAUSE, which is the BEST SAFEGUARD OF OUR RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the State to be
[L. S.] hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

Done at Columbia, this 20th day of December, in the Year of Our Lord, 1832, and in the Independence of the United States, the fifty-seventh.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE,

By the Governor,

SAMUEL HAMMOND, Sec'y of State.

—:o:—

REPORT.

The Committee on Federal Relations, to which was referred the Proclamation of the President of the United States, have had it under consideration, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions. WM. C. PRESTON,

Chairman.

Resolved, That the power vested by the Constitution and laws in the President of the United States, to issue his Proclamation, does not authorize him in that mode, to interefere whenever he may think fit, in the affairs of the respective States, or that he should use it as a means of promulgating executive expositions of the Constitution, with the sanction of force, thus superceding the action of the other departments of the General Government.

Resolved, That it is not competent to the President of the United States to order by Proclamation, the constituted authorities of a State, to repeal their legislation; & that the late attempt of the President to do so, is unconstitutional and manifests a disposition to arrogate and exercise a power utterly destructive of liberty.

Resolved, That the opinions of the President in regard to the rights of the States, are erroneous and dangerous, leading not only to the establishment of a consolidated Government, in the stead of our free confederacy, but the concentration of all power in the chief executive.

Resolved, That each state in this Union, has the right whenever it may deem such a course necessary for the preservation of its liberties or vital interests, to secede, peaceably from the Union, and that there is no constitutional power in the General Government, much less in the Executive Department of that Government, to retain such State in the Union, by force.

Resolved, That the primary and paramount allegiance of the citizens of this State, native, or adopted, is of right due to this State.

Resolved, That the declaration of the President of the United States, in his said Proclamation, of his personal feelings, and relations, towards the State of South Carolina, is rather an appeal to the loyalty of subjects, than to the patriotism of citizens, and is a blending of official and individual character, heretofore unknown in our State papers, and revolting to our conceptions of political propriety.

Resolved, That the undisguised indulgence of personal hostility, in the said proclamation, would be unworthy the animadversion of this Legislature, but for the solemn and official form of the instrument which is made its vehicle.

Resolved, That the principles, doctrines, and purposes contained in the said Proclamation, are inconsistent with any just idea of a United Government, and subversive of the rights of the States, and liberties of the people; and if submitted to in silence would lay a broad foundation for monarchy.

Resolved, That while this legislature has witnessed, with sorrow, such a relaxation of the spirit of our Constitution, that a President of the United States, dare venture upon this high-handed measure, it regards with indignation, the menaces which are directed against it, and the concentration of a standing army on our borders.—That the State will repel force, by force; and, relying upon the blessing of God, will maintain its liberty at all hazards.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, be sent to our members in Congress, to be laid before that body.

VIRGINIA ERECT!

The Select Committee have made their report, which will be found in our columns to-day.—No doubt exists, but that it will be adopted, with some slight modifications. The Proclamation is denounced on all sides. The Report is made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The *people*, too, are moving upon this subject. At a large meeting of the citizens of Powhatan, assembled at the Courthouse for the purpose, on Wednesday last, Thos. Miller Esq. in the Chair, the Proclamation was severely condemned by an *unanimous* vote. Similar meetings are said to be about to take place in Amelia, Cumberland, Prince Edward, Charlotte and other counties. Mr. John Randolph, it is said, has openly denounced the principles of the Proclamation, and on this day week will address the people of his county on the subject. On all sides the course and principles of the President, are censured in indignant terms. None, but the Old Federal Party, pretend to uphold the doctrines of the President—VIRGINIA IS ERECT!!

Jeffersonian.

THE OBJECT.

We have said that the *object* of the Proclamation was to excite a civil war in South Carolina, by inflaming the passions of the Union Party in that State, and thus to furnish occasion for calling in the power of the Federal Government. This is no reckless imputation of motive. The appeal to the passions of that party—the direct call upon them to oppose the Ordinance under the heavy penalties of "*Treason*" against the U. States, distinctly point to the object. Besides the President directly charges (and a grosser calumny never passed the lips of man,) the "*Leaders*" *with a fixed design to dissolve the Union*—of course he is justified in resorting to force to prevent such dissolution.—*Jeffersonian.*

FROM THE N. Y. COURIER & ENQUIRER.

Miracles.—Among the *friends of the Union*, designated to call a meeting at Boston, in support of the President's Proclamation, we observe the names of HARRISON GRAY OTIS, and THOMAS H. PERKINS. Can these be the same two gentlemen who distinguished themselves during the late war in the proceedings of the *Hartford Convention*, and who went to Washington, as envoys from that *Patriotic* body, to threaten President MADISON with *Nullification*, unless he made peace with England? If they *are*, most assuredly the Proclamation has worked *one* miracle. Will the old Republicans, who assembled in Tammany Hall, in the days of its purity, fraternize with these sincere and strenuous advocates and supporters of the Union? If they *do*, then for a certainty, has the President's Proclamation worked *two* miracles. Who after this, will presume to say that the days of *miracles* are past? Or where the man of sufficient hardihood, to question the metamorphoses of Ovid, the transformations of Mother Goose, or the authenticity of the thousand and one tales of the Arabian Nights!

THE TARIFF.

There is in circulation, a rumor from Washington, that the *Tariff Party in Congress are prepared to consent to a reduction of the Duties to the Revenue point.* How this has been ascertained, we know not; but if correct, it is truly gratifying intelligence:—And, although it may be said, that by taking this course the advocates of the American System, would but anticipate what must inevitably occur in a short time; yet by yielding voluntarily, and at this particular juncture, they would be entitled to the applause of every lover of peace, and to the sincere thanks of every friend of the Union. *Times.*

OUTRAGE!

ATTACK ON THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Extract of a letter, to the Editor of the Jeffersonian.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1832.

Dear Sir:—Wars and rumours of wars are the common topic of the day. The new sloop here is to be fitted for sea immediately—the ship of the line at Philadelphia is, as soon as may be, to be put in commission; and the workmen at the Navy Yard are to know no holiday on this holy day of our Redemption. In addition to this, a large Steam Boat has been purchased at Alexandria, and has sailed for South Carolina. The principles inculcated in the Proclamation, have already been put in practice on the person of Gen. Duff Green, the purest and most disinterested patriot known in our land. General Blair of South Carolina, a union man, & the tallest, most muscular, and powerful man in Congress, (with the spirit that infuriated the tories of the Revolution, when they shot down the whigs of South Carolina at the doors of their dwellings, could attack Gen. Green in no other way than that of a base and cowardly assassin.) His powerful frame, which would have made no mean figure by the side of the sons of Anak, was not enough; the generous courage that ought to belong to Southern blood was not with him; but he must, without warning, without quarrel, and without the slightest suspicion on the part of his courageous and high minded victim, attempt murder. Blair and his friends say that the attack was provoked by a conversation held at the time, between him and Gen. Green; but this is not so—there is not a word of truth in it. Green and he had passed each other on the avenue, and the first intimation of hostility known by Gen. Green, was a blow on the back of his head from a hickory cudgel as thick as a man's wrist. Green was unarmed, and his left arm was broken in warding off the blows from his head.

MEETING AT BOSTON MASS.

Mr. Webster spoke in full approbation of the Proclamation, expressed his determination to support the President in the course it indicated, and thus concluded his remarks:—

"In the spirit of the Resolutions, now before the meeting, I say when the standard of the Union is raised, and waves over my head—the standard which Washington planted on the ramparts of the Constitution, God forbid, that I should inquire whom the people have commissioned to unfurl it and rear it up; I only ask in what manner, as an humble individual, I can best discharge my duty in defending it."

[Surely Mr. Webster, like the Hero of Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," has just been aroused from a nap of *twenty years*, and imagines that the President of the United States is about to drive the *British* from *Castine* and *Passamaquoddy*! How did the Hon. Gentleman, during our last struggle with Great Britain, "discharge his *duty*" in defending the "Standard which Washington planted on the ramparts of the Constitution?" Alas! The Massachusetts "*Peace Party in war, and War Party in Peace*," were found, her present Senator among the number, passing Resolutions "*That it was unbecoming a moral and religious People to rejoice at victories obtained over an enemy who had done us no essential injury!*" Out upon you, ye Hypocrites! Do you now call for "coercive measures" against S. Carolina, on account of "the *mote*" in *her eye*, when you, yourselves, have never removed "the *beam* from *your own*?"]

Petersburg Times.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

We do not know whether there is any hidden moral in the annexed *apologue*, which has been sent to us for publication, and will not therefore guess at any application that may be possibly intended.

FOR THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

Einbright, a German naturalist, relates some curious stories, and among others a laughable one of an old hen kept for hatching. This was effected by keeping up a constant supply of eggs, and removing the progeny as fast as they left the shell. The old hen consequently was in a constant state of natural irritability. With feathers ruffled and clucking on all occasions—but her own astonishment was not greater than that of the wole flock of domestic birds about her at witnessing the variety of production of her nest.—Sometimes she would bring forth a duck, then a turkey, then one of her own tribe, next a young eagle, an owl, a booby, or a black hawk—for the eggs of all these were from time to time placed in her nest. No wonder, then, that the old hen was in a state of doubt; no wonder that all the birds of the premises were equally puzzled touching this old hen's identity. At times they would surround her nest and wonder "what would come next!" If a young duck waddled out, all the flat-footed tribe would present itself, old chanticleer would mount the fence and crow most lustily. The next day, quack out and rejoice; if one of her own chickens however, an owl or a booby rolled out, and all looked blank!—goose, duck and turkey—and there were contests and jarring among them all. One said the old hen was not a hen, and they all had pretty nearly agreed that it was high time to break up the nest; when, lo and behold, out sprang from the nest an eagle or a black hawk! Its identity was not clearly understood, but it bore a feather and flashed an eye and spoke volumes at once; the cry of "look out" resounded through the grounds, and caution and anxiety prevailed. The old hen rose in public estimation, and all agreed that if she did not lay the egg, she deserved great credit for hatching it.

S.

We copy the following letter
Richmond Enquirer:

Extract of a letter from a M[ember] of Virginia Delegation in C[ongress] member of the H. of D., ington, Dec. 19, 1832.

"You are in great alarm we hear, fou[nded] violent course i[n] South Carolina, table civil war. take. The first step and the only one the present, will duce the whole we shall succeed only doubt is, as to on the various crises reducing principle ties we cannot get be able to go gone. The Com ed with this Bill, of the House, Ulterior measures the fate of this, which But even tho' peace by this mode, there will measures. Effect laws, if South Carolina Union. But as to her Union by *force*, that is out of the question, as really we are one People and not a Republic.

If it were possible that cute such a purpose, could us, do not any of you doubt men enough among us to Those who regard the pres of Nullification with the most disgust will be the first to gird for the battle, to *any* extremity great considerative, unappreciable of the right of peaceable from oppression, whenever it may

"If there is to be any blood come from the beginning act of not doubt this."

Moderation towards the unsuspecting Carolinians, appears to inspire our mind. But while we feel the influence, and while their conduct, as it is, has in some degree ... ology in the nullifying principle Veto Message, where the law and stitution, are declared to be *as they are understood by judgments, we also feel that must be put down.* Let a people with impunity upon her ... break over the barriers of ... erce 2-3ths of her own ... set the laws at defiance, and ... ment will not be worth living ... scheme, even the Utopia of ... the Palestines, the Landgraves, ... Caziques of theoric philosophy ... ter than the mad folly of ... where under the name of liberty, ... of lawless oppression, are ... trated.

We wait to see what General ... the Magnus Apollo, and the ... ter of his idolatrous partizans, ... ter violating all his principles, and ... promises—after having ... deeply and successfully than ... President we ever had—after ... unconstitutional a creed as ... houn himself, he has declared ... Union must and shall be ... *his own might* and *strength* ... ed it. The people will ... serve it, as if it was ... and they only "lookers on ... We shall see what the great ... do to the little Nullifiers.—The ... will find out, that they, and not ... Jackson, are the Nation,—that ... not a question involving Mr. ... or Mr. Eaton's present prospects, ... eternal, the unchangeable principles ... Liberty and Justice.

Albany ...

FROM THE RICHMOND ...

THE PROCLAMATION.

The late opposition generally ... with applause, the Van Buren ... extacy, and the old federal ... joyful surprise!

Before the question had been ... to this test, one could have ... quate conception of the low ebb to ... the ancient principles of the ... Party had been reduced. In ... tent of the non-slave holding ... scarcely seems one to be found ... do them reverence. Old ... herself has forgotten her ... and her old principles, and in surveying ... wide defection, all must mourn the ... which personal parties and ... have entailed upon the country. ... lies the source of the evils, ... vils of the times. For our own ... confess we have sinned in this ... as well as others, but we here ... determination, while we remain ... with politics, to sin thus no more; ... our voice potential, we would ... the voice of the Prophet was raised ... salem, and call for the re-establishment ... parties upon the old and only ... tions of Principle and the ...

It is confessed by all, and ... by the disciples of Hamilton, that ... lamation establishes all the strong ... of that school, and sweeps into ... those great adverse principles, ... ed in 1801: What must be the ... every reflecting man, to find them ... ed, aye, gloried in, by the ... Republican Press of the North, ... especially by that Party which ... the exclusive title of Republican! ... melancholy extremity have ... ly attached to the doctrines of ... conducted by man worship.

BLANK DEEDS
Of every description, neatly ... kept constantly for sale at ...

...IA STAT CORUM.

SALISBURY,

Dec. 7, 1833.

THE ATTITUDE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

...which prevails in many parts ...country as to the *true* attitude of South ...is astonishing indeed: Men, who we ...might suppose, ought to know some... the history of our Government seem ...now nothing; the waters of Lethe, ...ed over their memories, and washed ...reminiscences. Forgetting all that is ...they boldly assert that *South Carolina* is ...t State that has arrayed itself against the ...Government; they are mistaken; gal... chivalrous as South Carolina unques... she is not the first State that op... the usurpations of the Federal Govern... no, nor the *Second* neither. Read the following act of Virginia passed in the year 1798 against the alien and sedition acts.

"Whereas, the freedom of Speech, & Proceedings appertaining of right to the General Assembly, and the preservation thereof, is necessary to secure the Liberty of the People.

"Be it enacted—that if any person shall arrest or prosecute, or be aiding or assisting in arresting or prosecuting a member, or members of the Senate or House of Delegates, for, or on account of any words spoken or written, any proposition made, or proceeding had, in the said Senate or House of Delegates, every such person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be apprehended, committed and tried thereof, as in other cases of misdemeanors, before the General Court, or Superior Court of law of this Commonwealth, and being thereof convicted, by the verdict of a Jury, shall be adjudged to suffer imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, and shall pay a fine, not exceeding two thousand dollars; which imprisonment and fine shall be assessed by a Jury.

"And if any member or members of the said Senate or House of Delegates, shall be arrested or imprisoned, for, or on account of any words spoken or written, or for any proposition made, or proceedings had, in the said Senate or House of Delegates, such member or members may apply to the General Court, or to a Superior Court of Law, or any Judge thereof in vacation, for a writ of Habeas Corpus, who are hereby empowered and required to issue the same, returnable before the said Court or said Judge, and upon return thereof, to liberate and discharge such member or members.

"The provisions of this act shall be extended to the arresting and prosecuting any person or persons for words spoken in the said Senate or House of Delegates, or for any proposition made, or proceedings had, in the said Senate or House of Delegates, and to the discharging and liberating any person or persons by the habeas corpus, as aforesaid, although such persons, shall, by disqualification, or from any other cause, have ceased to be a member of the said Senate or House of Delegates, at the time of such arrest or prosecution, or of the trial, judgment, or imprisonment, in consequence thereof—provided, that nothing herein contained, shall in any respect extend to the power which either House of the General Assembly now hath or may exercise over their respective members."—[See Revised Code. vol. 1, p. 168.

Now, what is this but *Nullification*, a point-blank nullification. Nor did Virginia stop here, knowing that she was hearding the monster *Tyranny*, she went further; she erected an *armory*, and filled it with *arms*, to be placed in the hands of her citizens should it become necessary to defend their rights with force. It did not become necessary, the crisis passed over and all went on smoothly again.

The *stand* of Virginia however was made a good while ago, and many may have forgotten it, or forsooth never heard of it, but can they have the same excuse as regards the *stand* of GEORGIA which was made only six years ago? we mean the stand which she took on the Indian question in 1827. The act of the Legislature is too long to be inserted here but the following extract from a letter of George M. Troup, then Governor of the state, written under the act, will speak for itself, and the "GENERAL ORDERS" also speak for themselves: here they are. Gov. Troup, in his letter to the Secretary of War, dated Feb. 7, 1827, says:

"You will distinctly understand therefore, that I feel it my duty to resist to the utmost any military attack which the Government of the United States shall think proper to make on the Territory, the people, or the Sovereignty of Georgia; and all the measures necessary to the performance of this duty, according to our limited means, are in progress.

From the first decisive act of hostility, you will be considered and treated as a public enemy, and with the less repugnance, because you to whom we might constitutionally have appealed for our defence against invasion, are yourselves the invaders."

And again:

"You have referred me for the rule of my conduct to the treaty of Washington which, like all other treaties that have received the constitutional sanction, is among the supreme laws of the land and which the President is therefore bound to carry into effect by all the means under his control." In return, I take the liberty to refer you to a treaty of prior date and prior ratification." (the Constitution.)

The following general orders were received by Georgians, in the spirit that became freemen, when they were issued:

24—GENERAL ORDERS—Military

Head Quarters,
Milledgeville, Feb. 17, 1827.

The Major Generals commanding the 6th and 7th Divisions will immediately issue orders to hold in readiness the several Regiments and Battalions within their respective commands to repel any hostile invasion of the Territory of this State. Depots of arms and ammunition central to each Division, will be established in due time.

By the Commander in Chief,
John W. A. Sanford, Aid de Camp.

Extract from Gov. Troup's Message of December 1825.

"I entreat you therefore, most earnestly, now that it is not too late to step forth and having exhausted the argument *to stand by your arms.*"

Nor, is this all, what did Georgia do at the session of the legislature twelve months ago? pass an act authorising the Governor to resist, by *Military force* any attempt on the part of the General Government to execute the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Missionaries; and just so sure as the Federal Government attempts to impede Georgia in the execution of her laws in the Cherokee country or in the case of the Missionaries, that sure will Georgia, repel force by force; and yet, with these things before our eyes, there are persons, who are denouncing South Carolina, for doing what other States have done before her, and that too under circumstances not half so oppressive as the iniquitious Tariff. If a *State* has no right to defend her Sovereignty and the liberties of her people, then indeed, we do not live in a Republican Confederacy, but in a *Monarchy*, and instead of calling the national legislature by the name of *Congress*, we had better call it the "*Imperial Parliament*" and instead of calling *Andrew Jackson, President*, we may as well throw off the disguise, and hail him as *King* at once: But thank God the *people* are not ready for this change yet, though, if we judge from their acts, there are some who anxiously wish it.

The fact is, if *New York* or *Pennsylvania* or indeed if either of the *large* states, had thrown itself on its "reserved rights" you would hear nothing about the employment of *force* but *South Carolina* being a *small* state. Mr. M'Lean and his co-adjutors, think *now is the time* to see if the Federal Government can put down a state. Let those wise calculators remember, that if South Carolina has a SMALL BODY she has a BIG SOUL!

CONSOLIDATION.

That there exists at this time a systematic scheme among certain politicians North of the Potomac, to *change* the principles of our Government, cannot for a moment, be doubted by any intelligent person who will notice the Signs of the Times. These men have seized on the present state of affairs to carry their plan into execution, and having in the course of *six days* converted President Jackson to their principles, they now hope by the *potency* of his name, to accomplish their long desired object.

A correspondent signed "Kings Mountain", has in another part of this paper, furnished a number of extracts to show what were the principles, and views of this party at the time the Constitution was framed, and we will here furnish some facts, to show that the same doctrine is now asserted, and a scheme on foot to carry it out.

It is now generally believed that *Lewis M'Lean* Secretary of the Treasury, is the author of the Proclamation: hella, and always has been a notorious consolidationist. A correspondent in a New York paper says that Mr. M'Lean declared to a Member of Congress (Mr. Mangum of N. C.) "*that he himself would shoulder a musket and fight, sooner than submit to the Tariff.*" Then answered, the Gentleman "why this *crusade* against South Carolina?" "*Because said Secretary M'Lean now is a fixing time to ascertain the powers of the Government and whether it is strong enough to put down a state*" or words to that effect.

Here, then we see that the author of the Proclamation admits the injustice and oppression of the Tariff, & says that he himself would shoulder his musket and fight before he would submit to it, and yet he is for using the Bayonet against South Carolina, not because she is opposed to the Tariff, but merely to see if a state cannot be *put down*,—to see if State Rights cannot be destroyed.

At a large Meeting recently held in Boston by the Federalists of "Boston Stamp"—Mr. Otis among others figured on the occasion. Mr. Otis it will be remembered, was a member of the "*Hartford Convention.*" In his speech we find this language in speaking of the Government: "*Here the WILL of the MAJORITY must GOVERN. Such was the recognized principle for which no substitute could be devised. RIGHT or WRONG the WILL of the MAJORITY must PREVAIL; their was no appeal from it but the sword.*" Here the people of the South may see their fate; the *will* of the *majority*, is placed above the CONSTITUTION and all things else, and there is no appeal but to the sword. The Constitution cannot be amended, except by the consent of *three fourths* of the 24 States, but a *majority* of *Congress* may pass what laws they please, and if they are objected to on account of their *unconstitutionality*, we are told it matters not, the *majority* passed them; and the will of the *majority* must prevail. If this doctrine becomes once firmly established, the fate of the South is sealed,—there condition will be that of *slaves*—degraded slaves!

SOUTH CAROLINA.

"'Tis Treason, to love her, and death to defend,
Unprized, are her sons, till they've learned to betray;
Undistinguished, they live, if they shame not
And the torch, that would light them, through dignitys way;
Must be caught from the pile where their country expires."

We perceive that Morton A. Waring, Marshal of South Carolina, Major Laval, Inspector of Coal and Salt, William A. Hayne and Charles E. Holmes Assessors of the Port of Charleston, have been removed from office by President Jackson: offence State Rights and Free Trade Men.

"THE CIVIL WAR, BLOODSHED, AND CARNAGE"-MEN.

We understand, that some of those who have been labouring so busily, to frighten the old women and children, with up-cries of civil war, and bloodshed, are now cooling off, and saying that there will be no war,—*that South Carolina is backing out from her stand.* We earnestly hope, that there will be no war, and we believe that there will be none, but nothing is more untrue, than that *South Carolina* is backing out, she has not backed an inch, and whoever expects that she will surrender her principles, are woefully mistaken. The *backing out*, so far as we have been indications of it, is in another quarter;—it is *Congress* that is giving way, and so far from its being a disgrace to them, it will do them immortal honor; the party in the wrong, should always be the one to give way, and so we trust it will be in the present crisis. If Congress shall give proofs that the Tariff will be reduced to a revenue point, then there is no question, but that South Carolina will repeal her Ordinance;—but without some *earnest* of this kind, she will assuredly carry out her remedy. So, that if the only chance to prevent War, depends on South Carolina's backing out from her stand, then War is as certain as fate. It is right that the people should understand the true state of things!

STATE LEGISLATURE.

A Resolution has passed both Houses, to adjourn, *sine die* on Saturday, 5th inst., yet it is believed it will not be practicable to terminate the session at so early a day.

On the 12th balloting, Judge Daniel was chosen to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench, occasioned by Judge Hall's resignation. His success will impose on the Legislature the duty of electing a Superior Court Judge. Rumor has already started four or five candidates for the vacancy. The ballotings will necessarily consume considerable time, and serve to protract the session beyond the day fixed on for its adjournment.

The bill to provide for taking the votes of the people, for or against certain proposed amendments to the Constitution, has been consigned to the tomb of the Capulets.

The Bill authorising the Police of the town of Fayetteville to borrow $200 000 to be invested in Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road stock has become a law.

The resolutions reported by Judge Toomer on the subject of nullification &c. have passed the Senate.

"All movements relative to the various bills for establishing banks, meet with unusual obstructions in the present Legislature. The Newbern bank bill produced considerable debate in the House on Wednesday."

(The length of Gov. Haynes proclamation must apologise for the want of our usual quantity of legislative matter, in our next we will give the whole of the proceedings.)

COMMUNICATIONS

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To Hamilton C. Jones, Editor of the "Carolina Watchman."

SIR:

You now stand *convicted*, in public opinion, as the writer of those scurrilous pieces in your own paper, signed "Publius," in which you have committed a disgraceful outrage, on the moral sense of the community, by your personal attack on a private individual, and indeed on a whole class of citizens.

If you ask how it is known that you are the slanderer, I answer, among other reasons, because it is generally believed, that there is not another man besides yourself, in all North Carolina, mean and cowardly enough, for such conduct. Not a decent man, any where, who has seen your pieces, but reprobates them as a shameful abuse of the liberty of the press, and as unprovoked, in the highest degree. Should such a man be entrusted with the management of a public press? It is like placing edge tools, in the hands of a Baboon—that animal which, in phiz, and other particulars, you are said so much to resemble.

The injury you are doing, is not to Charles Fisher, nor to the Republican party which you slander, they can never be injured by you, but it is to the public—that the liberty of the press should be thus debased, to gratify the malignant feelings of a bad heart.

As you have set yourself up in your paper, under fictitious names, to villify, and traduce the characters of private citizens, the public ought to know something more about you, in order that what you say, may be properly estimated. With this view, I propose to illustrate your character in a few brief essays.

Who then, is Hamilton C. Jones, that *he* should commit these assaults on private, or public men's characters? Go to the Docket of Rowan Superior Court, and you will there find that he now stands *indicted*, for a disgraceful offence against the laws of the land,—punishable by fine and imprisonment, for, trading with a Negro for *stolen property*, knowing the same to be stolen. A Grand Jury of honest men, have pronounced it "A TRUE BILL."

He is the same man, who to his face, has been publicly accused of *false swearing*, in a suit tried in Rowan County Court. This is but a specimen of his character,—a long and black list is yet behind.

Shall such a man as this, in the licentious abuse of the press, attack the character, not of one man alone, but of many, the meanest of whom is better than himself?

Some may say, why notice him, or, why not chastise him with the whip, and be done with him? I answer, that there is no honor in whipping one so degraded. The Hickory Yard-Stick of Mr. Cade, can tell that. Burton Craige has exhausted this remedy. No; the best remedy is to let the world know the miscreant,—to expose him in his deformities, as he has often exposed himself;—this will be making him a harmless, but still, a disgustful reptile. It is an unpleasant task I admit, but it shall be done, and every number of "Publius" shall be followed by a supplement of TRUTH.

P. S. The name of the writer, will be furnished to the call of any man of honor, on certain conditions, that will be stated when the call is made; or, it will be furnished to the Sheriff of Rowan, in time for him to make his return to next Superior Court, if H. C. Jones wishes to purge his character there.

"*Let us look back as what is past,—that we may see what is to come*"

"*History is Philosophy teaching by example.*"

Mr. Editor:—

We should often look back at past history, as a means, better to understand the occurrences of the time in which we live. Our Government is now in a fearful crisis, and the wisest cannot see the end. The party, which in 1800, was driven out of the Temple of Liberty, has now again got the control of Congress,—they are pursuing a course, which if successfull, will overturn our liberties. Their aim is disguised, but it cannot be concealed:—it is the same that they had in view in the origin of our Government.—What that was, the following extracts will explain:

In the Convention of all the States, which met in Philadelphia, on the 14th day of May, 1787, for the purpose of revising the articles of confederation, and of framing a Constitution, several different plans were submitted for consideration. *Luther Martin*, who was a member of the Convention, in his report to the Legislature of Maryland, informs us, that there were three parties in the CONVENTION, each wishing a particular form of Government.

"One party, (says he,) whose object, and wish, it was to abolish, and annihilate all *State Governments*, and to bring forward one General Government over this extensive continent, of a MONARCHICAL nature, under certain restrictions and limitations."

This party, through their leader, Alexander Hamilton, brought forward their plan. The following is an extract from the plan, as may be seen in the Journal of the Convention:

"The Senate to consist of persons elected to serve *during good behaviour.*"

"The Supreme Executive authority of the United States, to be vested in a GOVERNOR, to be elected to serve *during good behaviour.*"

"All State laws to be absolutely void, which contravene the general laws. An officer to be appointed in each State to have a *negative* on all *State laws.*"

These are some of the features of the plan, now let us hear some of the arguments in its favor.

Mr. Hamilton says—"Let Electors be appointed in each of the States, to elect the EXECUTIVE, to consist of two branches: and I would give them the *unlimited power* of passing *all laws* without exception."

Again—"I despair, that a Republican form of Government can remove the difficulty. I believe the British government forms the best model the world ever produced, and such has been the progress in the minds of many, that this truth gradually gains ground. This government has for its object *public strength, and individual security.* It is said, with us, to be unattainable. If it was once *formed*, it would *support itself.* * * *

"All communities divide themselves into the *few* and the *many.* The first are the *rich*, and the *well born*,—the other, the mass of the people. * * * The people are turbulent, and changing; they seldom judge, or determine right. * * *

"Nothing but a permanent body can check the imprudence of democracy. Their turbulent, and uncontroling disposition, requires checks. * * * See the excellency of the British Executive, (the **King.**) HE is placed above temptation,—he can have no distinct interest, from the public welfare. Nothing short of such an Executive can be efficient."

* * *

Again—"To avoid the evils deducible from these observations, we must establish a General, and National Government, *completely Sovereign*, and *annihilate* the *State* distinctions, and State operations."

* * *

"I have well considered the subject, and am convinced, that no amendment of the Confederation can answer the purpose of a good Government, so long as the *State Sovereignties do in any shape exist.*"

This open attempt in the Convention, to establish a *Monarchical* form of Government, of course failed. The party, then set about to do indirectly, what they could not accomplish directly. No fewer than five different efforts were made, to carry their point.

One proposition, was in these words "That the Legislature of the United States, should have the power to revise the laws of the several States, that may be supposed to infringe the powers exclusively delegated by the Constitution to Congress, and to negative, and annul such as do."—This was rejected.

Then comes Mr. Pattersons' proposition, which runs in these words "*If any State, or body of men in any State, shall oppose, or prevent the carrying into execution such acts, or treaties, (of the Union,) the Federal Executive shall be authorized to call forth the powers of the Confederated States, or so much thereof, as shall be necessary to enforce, or compel the obedience to such acts, or observance of such treaties.*" This was likewise *rejected.* We see now claimed for the General Government, the very power which it was proposed to give it in the Convention, and which was positively refused. Where does the General Government get the power to use *force*, to coerce a STATE? Not in the Constitution;—it must then be *usurped* power, and as such, every friend of Liberty will resist the exercise of any such power. It may do for the EMPEROR of Russia, to subdue the POOR POLES by armies,—but the spirit of freedom revolts at the very idea of the President of the United States, marching armies against the people of a free and Sovereign State, to beat them down into Slavery.—It will not do.

The "Umpire" at Washington, will find that the people are not yet ready for DESPOTISM, nor for a KING,—and General Jackson, if he should so far forget his duty, as to lend himself to the UNDERTAKING will find, that he will have free-men, not the half starved Indians, to manage.—Nor, will he have Cotton Bags to stand behind.

KINGS MOUNTAIN.

"*Assume thou which way the wind blows.*"

MR. EDITOR:

Please publish the following extract from the ...

"We witnessed the other day during the pendency of a contested election, frequent attempts (by those who believed themselves to be in the minority,) to prevent the final action of the house upon it by repeated motions to adjourn in order, perhaps by some kind of management to produce a change in the disposition of the house by the time it assembled on the ensuing day. The majority (be it spoken to their credit) refused to sustain the motion and after overruling all the schemes and stratagems of the minority gave a final vote on the question and then adjourned."

Pray, who were in the minority in this contested election. It was not the "Sitting member," now in Raleigh?

THE CRISIS.

It is now admitted that the people of the north and middle States have been kept in culpable ignorance of the state of public feeling in the south. This has been done by the suppression of all the arguments used by the people of the south. The attitude assumed by South Carolina, and the Proclamation of the President, makes it the imperative duty of every citizen to examine for himself that he may make up an earnest opinion. With a view to place the arguments within their reach, we propose to publish,

Mr. Calhoun's two letters,
The ordinance of South Carolina,
The report of her committee who submitted that ordinance,
The address to the people of South Carolina,
The address to the people of the United States,
The proclamation of the President,
And the reply to that proclamation,
should one be published,

As an extra to the United States Telegraph, making a pamphlet of sixty four pages, at the rate of five dollars for seventy five copies. As it will be published on one of our enlarged sheets, the postage will be at the rate charged for an ordinary newspaper; or one cent per copy if within 100 miles, or 11-2 cents if a greater distance. DUFF GREEN.

Domestic.

MARRIED, in this county on the 30th ult. by John Coughanour, Esq. Mr. John H. Weant to Miss Delilah Krider.

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday night last, at the house of her son, James Hunt, Esq. Mrs. JANE HUNT, aged 68 years, in the exercise of those christian virtues which endeared her to many friends and secured the esteem of all who knew her. She has left many weeping friends to mourn their loss.

In this County, on Wednesday the 2nd inst., Mr. JULIUS J. RUSSEL.

In Wilmington, N. C. on the morning of the 15th ult., after a painful and protracted illness, JOHN R. LONDON, Esq. President of the Cape Fear Bank.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the P. O. at Lincolnton, Lincoln Co. N. C. on the 1st Jan. 1833.

Jacob Arney	Daniel Lutz
Jacob Adderholt	John Leaner
Christ. Aere	A. H. Loretz
Lewis Boileau	Lawson Mooney
Jacob Burns	T. M'Bee
Jos. Brevard 3	Jacob Mooney
David Bailey	Col. Mooney
David Beam	Wm. Milligan
Benj. Bird	James M'Leve
Thos Berry	Geo. Mooney
Robt. Blackburn	Rev. G. D. M'Daniel
James Bridges	Elizabeth Norris
Lacken Bradshaw	Michael O'Riley
Jason Bradly 2	Jane Farmer
David Barringer	Jacob Plunck 2
Geo. Bayzer	Michael Quickel
Randolph Barnett	Rev. Hu Quinn
Michael Cook	Henry Rhodes
Sarah Crouse	John Ramsour
Dan. Conrad	Michael Reep
J. Carpenter, or widow Eliz. Carpenter	John Rockett, 2
Elenor Cobb	Col. John Reinhardt
James Clarke,	Philip Rudesill
George Carthey	Jesse and David Robison
Col. Cline	Morgan Roberson
Elizabeth Eaton	John Rudesill
John Fry	Col. Michael Reinhardt
Philip Fry	Rev. Jas. Stacey
C. P. Fulenwider	Jesse Sanders
A. Gardner	Mrs. Sherril
Philip Gross	Daniel Seagle
Mr. Gross (Gunsmith)	John Spencer
Alex. Hooper	John Scronce
Abel Hoyle	Peter Smith
Elias Hooper	Geo. Seagle
Elizabeth Hinkle	Henry Summey
Simon Hagar	Adam Seagle
Paul Hertzog	John S. Scott
Mr. Hines	Elizabeth A. Spain
Gabin Hinkle	Wm. A. Tisdel
Anthony Hallmon	Geo. Whitenhunt
Geo. Hoover	Geo. Wagoster
Thos Hannah	Jas. H. White
Elijah Joplin	Conorad Weaver
Samuel Keiser	L. Williams
John Kilwell	Thos. Ward
Geo Lohre	Ephraim Wilson
Larkin Landers	John Warlick
Daniel Loretz	David Whetstine
Andrew Lenard	Mathias Whetstine
Jas. Lewis	Maxwell Wilson
Jacob Link	Martin Zimmerman

3t60 C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the P. O. at Statesville, N. C. on the 1st day of January, 1833.

John Arthurs	Geo. Lackey
Nat. W. Alexander	Paul Lindley
Henry Baggerly	Alex. Moore
Arthur Brackenship	Goodrich Moore
Andrew Barringer	Caleb. Ine 3. Mills
Josiah Bradshaw	Wm. Mills
Wm. Beard	E. za L. Morrison
Sally Bean	Geo. McMorrison
Henry Chambers	Wm. McJunkey and others 2
Arch. Cavin	Geo. McHenry
Tobitha Cameron	Nancy McKay
Thos. B. Creaven	Geo. McKay
David Correll	Saml. McFarland
Jas. Crowell	David Reid
Alex. Duncan	Jas. D. Rumph
Sheriff of Iredell County	Geo. G. Robison
Wm. Feimster 2	Rachael Shumpas
Geo. Flowers	Jno. F. Stirewalt
Burgess Gaither	Rev. T. F. Scott
Glasscock	Mrs. Matilda Stevenson
Adam. Hofman	Eoreas Swinn
Mathias Harty	John Scott
Gabriel Hardin	David Templeton
Albert F. Hughes	Jno. Woodward
Lenora Hampton	Richard Woodward 2
Jno. Lea	A. Wimberton 2

3t60 W. HARRIS, P. M.

IMPORTANT FROM CONGRESS.

We see in the U. S. Telegraph of the 29th Dec., that the committee of WAYS AND MEANS, have reported a bill for *reducing the existing tariff laws*, but however retaining nearly one half of the Government, but down to 15 millions of dollars, which will be at least five millions more than what is necessary. The Committee in their report say "In making this estimate (15 millions) this sum is estimated by the committee, not as absolutely necessary for the support of the Government but as being *liberal* and abundant." Yet, it is truly a liberal allowance to raise *five* millions more than what is needed. The committee seem well to understand the evil consequence of collecting more money than what is needed; they say,

"To the utmost amount, however, of fifteen millions, the revenue must be reduced. All beyond this must be a needless burthen upon the people, a tax falling directly or indirectly upon the land and labor of the country, certainly injurious in its effects and probably unequal, enriching the Treasury only to divide and distract our public councils by tempting to expenditures of doubtful constitutional right, or inconsistent with the simplicity of republican institutions, staining their purity and hazarding their permanence."

And yet, they wish to raise 5 millions surplus at least, though, we are certain, it will turn out to be nearer ten.

The medicine administered by South Carolina, thus, we see begins to operate, but, this will not do yet, the South will never accept this "compromise."—While you are at it, you must go a little farther Gentlemen.

To the Public.

WHEREAS, some designing or malicious persons having been very active in circulating a report through the country, and particularly in North Carolina, that the merchants of Cheraw are out of funds, and unable to buy the produce that comes to market—

We, whose names are under written, feeling a deep interest in the prosperity of our place, and being personally interested in it, take this method of declaring to the public, and particularly to our friends of North Carolina, that although there were a few days when money was rather scarce, (and that entirely owing to the agencies of the banks not renewing their usual supplies,) yet there has been no time past but there was abundant money in market to purchase all the produce brought here; and that we are at present, and expect to be kept so, *amply supplied with funds*, and are determined to pay as good prices for produce as any of the neighboring towns, and that the place is plentifully supplied with *SALT* and *GROCERIES*, and *Goods of every description*, which can be bought on reasonable terms.

Given under our hands, this 28th December, 1833.

JNO. SCOTT,
D. & J. MALLOY,
FELIX LONG,
D. S. HARLLEE,
JOHN C. M'KENZIE,
ALEX. M'KENZIE,
D. M'NAIR,
BENJ. G. CURTIS,
JOHN C. WADSWORTH,
ROBT. C. DAVIS & CO.
AUG. P. LACOSTE,
RALPH POST,
ALEX. MUIRHEAD, & CO.
JOSEPH BEERS,
J. & C. POWELL.

Cheraw, S. C. 3t58

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

RIOT,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County. He was gotten by the justly Celebrated RACE HORSE and breeder, old Sir Archie. His dam, a fine blooded mare—her pedigree can be traced to many of the most distinguished racers of the day. As to Sir Archie, his reputation, and that of his colts, and their descendants, are so well established, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing at the present day, as they have been among the most successful distance horses, in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, for the last fifteen years.

RIOT,

Is a handsome bay, five feet three inches high—four years old next spring. It is thought that he will make a good breeder, as his form and blood are both good. Particulars made known in due time. 6?tf

H. G. BURTON.
R. A. BURTON.

December 31st 1833.

NEW STORE.

Opened at

MOCKSVILLE.

Murphy & Taylor

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have just received, and are now opening at Mocksville, in the Store opposite that of B. S. Hargrave, a large and entirely new stock of *Fashionable & Fancy Dry Goods, Glass, Crockery, and Hardware; Groceries; Fur and Wool Hats; Leghorn, Dunstable and Navarino Bonnets; Books and Stationary*, together with every other article necessary to make a full and complete assortment; all of which having been bought for Cash, and selected by one of the firm out of *The Latest Importations in* NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, with constant regard to an assortment, adapted to the requirements of the people, they now offer to purchasers at the lowest prices, and upon the most accommodating terms.

The variety and amount of their assortment being large and extensive, they earnestly solicit those wishing to purchase goods of a new and excellent quality, to call, examine, learn terms and prices, judge for themselves, and Buy, as their best interest may require.

November, 1833. 6?tf

POETRY

THE MARRIAGE RING.

From the Morning Courier & N. Y. Enquirer.

Dear sister! thou art married—then?
And I upon the bed of death;
I see it in thy altered smile,
I know it by thy trembling breath.

And thou art happy! Be it so,
Most happy! I can *feel* it, dear,
Thy soft head palpitates in mine,
As 'twere a live bird prisoned here.

Thy blushing lip—the gentle warmth,
That's in thy large contented eyes!
Oh yes! I read it all as though
'Twere written out in yonder skies.

The awful skies! which even now
Are changing with a bridegroom light
The last that I shall ever see,
Or ever wish to see—good night.

And saying this, her slight frame shook,
And all her black redundant hair,
Broke loose, and like a shadow fell
Upon the snowy pillow there.

'Twas like a sky at once o'ercast;
The darkening of a happy face;
The stooping of a fearful shape,
O'ershadowing the place!

A moment—and the sweet girl lay
As if her spirit had departed;
And by her knelt the youthful bride
As if she too was broken hearted.

And straight, a death-like stillness fell
Upon the faces in that room,
And as the lights flared, shadows moved
Like giant spectres through the gloom.

At last a smothered cry arose,
A shivering of the drapery where
Locked hands and marble faces shook
That heap of dark dishevelled hair.

A struggle, and the young bride lay
Outstretched there like a lifeless thing;
For she had felt *the lips of death*
Pressed to her golden marriage ring!

VARIETY.

SKILFUL MANAGEMENT.

Anecdote of Emmet.—Some years ago, a journeyman saddler in New York, who by his industry and economy, had accumulated a few hundred dollars in money, resolved to establish himself in business, in an adjacent village. After securing a situation for a shop, he returned to the city, with about $200 to purchase his stock. He put up at one of the public houses, kept by N—— W——, and confiding in the integrity of the landlord, put the money into his hands for safe keeping, till he should call for it. He then traversed the city in search of a favorable chance to purchase his stock, and after finding one that suited him, he returned to his quarters and called for his money. "Your money," said the landlord, "you put no money into my hands." He had no evidence of the fact, and finding all his efforts to induce his host to give up the money were fruitless, the despondi g & indigent saddler repaired to Mr. Emmet for counsel.—After hearing a statement of the facts, and taking such measures as satisfied him that the saddler was a man of the strictest integrity, he rebuked him for putting his money into such hands, without evidence, "but," said he, "If you will do as I tell you, I will obtain your money for you." The saddler very readily promised a strict obedience to his directions. "Well," said Emmet, "go back to the landlord, and tell him, when no one is present, that you owe him an apology—that you have found your money and was mistaken in supposing that you put it into his hands—you will then return to me." The saddler did so, and the landlord expressed great satisfaction that the saddler had discovered his mistake.

Mr. Emmet then gave the saddler $200 and told him to go and deposit it in the hands of the landlord, but before you enter the house procure some gentleman of respectability, to go and call for a glass of beer, and request him then to take his seat and carelessly pass away the time in reading the news, &c. till you arrive. You will then enter the room, and in his presence, tell the landlord you now wish him to take the $200 for safe-keeping till you call for it."—This done, the saddler again returned to Mr. Emmet who directed him to continue his lodgings at the same house for two days, and be regular at his meals, and then, when no other person is present, tell the landlord you will take your money. The saddler did so, & the unsuspecting landlord without hesitation, immediately refunded the money, which the saddler restored to Mr. Emmet, who directed him to take a good witness with him and go and demand the $200—which you delivered in his hands for safe keeping, in presence of the gentleman who called for the beer.

The saddler accordingly proceeded to the house, in company with another gentleman and demanded his money. "Your money," said the astonished landlord, "I have just handed it to you." "No sir," replied the saddler, "I have not received my money, and if you refuse to deliver it to me, I shall take measures to obtain it." The landlord dared him to "do his best," and Mr. Emmet immediately instituted a suit against him in favor of the saddler. The landlord, finding himself outwitted, paid over the money, with about $50 costs.

From the Kentucky Olive Branch.

The following anecdote, which we give as we heard it, may serve to illustrate Quaker hospitality and plainness. A man whose given name was John, happened at the house of a Quaker just as the family was sitting down to breakfast, and was addressed by the quaker as follows: "John I expect thee art hungry, will thee set by and eat thy breakfast?" John thanked him, and said he had "no occasion;" so the family fell to. John looked on—the loaf was large and white—the bacon and eggs had a fine flavor, and butter and milk seemed abundant—John's stomach became most importunate—"I believe," said he, "I will take back what I said, and I don't care if I do take a little breakfast:" "No John," said the Quaker, "thee said thee had no occasion, and thee shall not tell a lie in my house.

MECHANICS.

The cultivation and improvement of the Mechanic Arts, in all communities, should not fail to excite the emulation of mechanics themselves, and ought to meet with the encouragement of all who are interested in the welfare and prosperity of the public.—Mechanics form the great body of the population of all towns and cities: they have been most appositely termed the 'bones and sinews of a nation;' they are the men who bear the "heat and burden of the day," in all cases of exigence: they supply most of the comforts, and even necessaries of life; and are constantly engaged in exercising their labor and skill, to benefit, directly, their country. In the United States, the mechanics form not only a numerous, but most respectable class of citizens; and, when properly encouraged, never fail to increase the wealth and stability of the place of their location. Indeed, wherever we see numerous, industrious, and thriving mechanics, we are always sure to find indications of growing prosperity. They add to the business as well as to the convenience of a city. The policy that would dictate a course of *stinted* encouragement to mechanics, is not a true one. They ought to be well and *liberally* supported. What is expended with them, is never wasted, and seldom leaves the circle of the community in which they reside. It not only enriches the mechanic himself, but every one around him; for on him principally depends the success of other classes engaged in trade. We would wish to see the Mechanic Arts every where flourish and prosper, and obtain that reward which ought to be extended to INDUSTRY.

Alex. Gaz.

The Rev. Dr. C——, of Massachusetts, once gave a very characteristic rebuke to a certain lady belonging to his flock, who was a little more nice than wise. She was in the habit, as many other people are, of complaining whenever any body entered her house, of its being dirty, and not fit to be seen, and all that, when she knew well enough it was in the most perfect order. She might perhaps be fishing for a compliment; but those who angle for perch, sometimes chance to catch a crab.

Hearing some person knock one day, and perceiving by a glance through the window, that it was the Reverend Dr., she cried out, "come in, if you can get in on account of the dirt."

"I'll try and *wade through*," said the parson, as he opened the door, and deliberately walked across the room, lifting his feet very high like one travelling in mud. The nice lady blushed & fidgetted; but never again hinted a syllable to the Dr. about her house being dirty.

From the N. Y. Constellation.

THE WAGS OUT WAGGED.

A well calculated, but energetic farmer in the western part of Massachusetts, is fond of going to market in the most ordinary dress, and appearing in the character of the most simple and ignorant bumpkin. Having gone to Boston with a load of butter, fowls and other notions, he was met by some wags, who taking him to be as raw and simple as he appeared, told him the best way of disposing of his load would be by auction.

'Do you think so?' said he—'for my part, I'm darned ignorant of marketing, having never been in Boston before. Howsomever, if you think it's the best way, I'll do as you say. How must I work to sell my things by nauxion.'

'Why, said they, you must go to the city authorities and get an auctioneer's license; and then you must strike off your goods to the lowest bidder.'

'But this nauctioneer's license,' said the farmer, 'will cost a plaguy sight of money, won't it? Had'nt I better hire a nauctioneer to sell my things for me?'

'Why, perhaps you had, returned the wags, but you must get the privilege of acting as his deputy, and then you can sell your own goods.'

The farmer thanked them for their advice, and promised to follow it. Accordingly having made the preliminary arrangements, he exposed his goods at auction. The first thing he put up was a pair of fowls. The wags were at hand, and thinking there would be the more sport, and no hazard, in commencing with a high bid, one of them bawled out, '*Ten dollars.*'

Before a second had time to bid lower, the farmer cried out—'Once! twice! three times,' the fowls are yours, Mister, by goul.'

SCRAPS.

The land on which Cincinatti, Ohio, is built, is said to have originally cost forty nine dollars! It contained 640 acres, or a quarter section. Now (in 1832,) some part of it is said to be worth thirty dollars a foot!!

If we did but know how little some enjoy of the great things that they possess, there would not be much envy in the world. *Young.*

Little minds triumph over the errors of men of genius, as the owl rejoices at an eclipse of the sun.

A word of Advice.—The way to *get* credit is to be *punctual*—the way to *preserve* it, is not to use it *too much*. Settle often—have short accounts.

The best way to silence a talkative person, is to never interrupt them. Do not snuff the candle and it will go out itself.

If you wish to please in this world, you should muster resolution sufficient to allow yourself to be taught many things which you know, by persons who know nothing about them.

Genius—A man's genius is always in the beginning of life as much unknown to himself as others; and it is only after frequent trials, attended with success, that he dares think himself equal to the undertakings in which those who have succeeded, have fixed the admiration of mankind.—*Hume.*

The consciousness of how little individual genius can do to relieve the mass, grinds out, as with a stone, all that is generous in ambition; and to aspire from the level of life is but to be more graspingly selfish.

The most rational, and therefore, truest remark that has been made with respect to the great question—which is the better, the married or the single state? is the following:—Whichever resolution you come to, repentance will follow.

A captain of a vessel loading with coal, went into his merchant's counting house, and requested the loan of a rake. The merchant, looking towards his clerks, replied, "I have a number of them; but none I believe, who wish to be *hauled over the coals.*"

A physician going down Regent street with a friend of his, said to him "Let us avoid that pretty little woman you see there on the left; she knows me again, and casts upon me looks of indignation. I attended her husband." "Ah! I understand, you had the misfortune to despatch him." "On the contrary," replied the doctor, 'I saved him.'

The Drayman and the Soldier.—A few days ago, a drayman was brutally lashing one of his horses. A Life Guardsman entered. "Ain't you ashamed," said he, "to lash the animal? you have no right to whip in that manner." "Why that's true," replied the fellow, "for the beast isn't paid a shilling a day to be whipped, as you are." The Life Guardsman walked on.

Intrepidity of an American Lady. During the late war, a barge from the British frigate Nimrod, which was blockading our coast, came into Holmes Hole harbor, and seeing several boats endeavoring to make their escape into a pond, they landed on a neck of land and commenced firing at them. The wife of one of the boatmen, on being told the circumstance, gave a young child she had in her arms to her servant girl, saying,—"Here Sally, pray take the child, while I go and see them there English devils cannonade Nathan."

Love, which lives in storms and often increases in the midst of treachery, cannot always resist the calm of fidelity.

The Biter Bit.—A farmer's wife, not many miles from Spaulding, and who usually tends the market with her butter and eggs, one week lately, being busily engaged, which prevented her from attending the market, for the sake of convenience, consigned her butter and eggs to a shop not far distant from the town. Being a new customer, old Spitplum commenced trying her honesty, and, the butter being found deficient in weight, it was communicated to the old lady. She replied, if it is not weight, it ought to be, for my pound weight, which has stood the test for ages, is somewhere, not to be found, and I was compelled to weigh my butter against one of your pounds of sugar.

Barbarous Punishment.—A wretched negress, who was condemned to death during the writer's sojourn at Bonni, by something like a jury of old men, was brought out for execution. She was rubbed with honey from head to foot, and then lashed to the trunk of a gum tree. In this state, swarms of mosquitoes and venomous insects, instantly lodged themselves in her ears, nostrils and eyes, inflicting the most horrible torture upon her. Two days afterwards, the body of this unfortunate woman was become a mere misshapen mass, covered with myriads of bleeding insects. The name given to this species of punishment by the natives themselves, is the mosquite tree.

PROPOSALS

Of a new Literary Periodical,

To be published every week, in Washington City, D. C., under the title of

THE METROPOLITAN.

A Gazette of Literature, Music, Science, and the Fine Arts.

WE have frequently heard it mentioned, as a matter of surprise, that the metropolis of the United States—nay, the whole District of Columbia—should not be able to boast of a paper decidedly literary in its character. We fear that our worthy co-citizens, in other parts of the Union, will think our atmosphere so thoroughly, (we were about to say so purely!) political, that Literature cannot breathe it; and that Science and the Fine Arts must wither beneath its ungenial influence? We propose, however, with the co-operation of our fellow citizens, to convince the good people of the United States that such is not the fact; that the literary taste of the ten miles square is not confined to Congressional reports, and State documents; that there is not only a great consumption of the Belles Letters here, brought from every part of the Union, but that we can produce a literary paper of our own. To effect this object we ask for the *Metropolitan* the patronage of all lovers of literature from Maine (including therein Madawaska) to Georgia; but more particularly we solicit that of the dedizens of the District and our metropolitan friends. The *Metropolitan* will be exclusively literary and scientific. Politics will not be meddled with in its columns; at any rate till the arrival of that intellectual millenium when Presidents shall compose their messages, and members of Congress their speeches, in rhymes, and heroics. Our plan will comprehend the wide and varied range of a literary miscellany. Original and selected tales of fiction and truth; of feeling or fancy; of sentiment or humour; will form a prominent feature. The traditions, or verified stories of the "olden times," and of our progenitors, will be particularly selected for our purposes.—Essays, both grave and gay; biographical sketches of authors and heroes interesting anecdotes, &c. &c. will enter into the composition of our work. Another important feature will be impartial reviews and notices of new books, both literary and scientific, as they come from the press. To the poetical department particular attention will be given; and we flatter ourselves, by the favor of some poetic brethren and sisters, on whose aid we can rely, and whose talents are not unknown to fame, to be able to offer our readers, someting more than mere "tintinabulum of rhyme." Heaven forbid, that we should be guilty of boasting.

In addition to the literary claims of the *Metropolitan* every number will contain one page of Music; original or selected; an item we trust which will find us favor in the eyes of the accomplished fair; and although we may occasionally in our grave moods, deliver a tirade against all fashion, it is proposed, nevertheless, now and then, to gratify the eyes of our fair readers with graphic delineations of the newest fashion.

Still further to impart an interest of our pages, they will be frequently highly embellished gith wood engravings to interesting and appropriate subjects.

The *Metropolitan* will be published every Saturday, in a quarto form. It will be printed on fine paper, and with every attention to its typographical execution. Terms of subscriptions, $3, per annum, if paid in advance; or $4 if not paid till the end of the year.

All letters relative to the work, must be post paid, to secure attention. The first number will appear on or before the first of December.

DUFF GREEN.

PREMIUMS.

To elicit the exertions of literary aspirants, the publisher offers the following premiums:

For the best written tale, on a subject connected with American history,

FIFTY DOLLARS.

For the best written Poem, on a subject of a similar character.

TWENTY DOLLARS.

Articles offered for the premiums, must be sent free of postage; and will be received upon the first of January next; when the prizes will be awarded by a committee of literary gentlemen, whose names will be published previous to that time. *Editor Metropolitan.*

To editors who will copy this notice, the favor will at any time be reciprocated

Ed. Met.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having received letters of administration on the estate of Godfrey Clement dec'd., requests all persons having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice, will be plead in bar of recovery. Those indebted will please settle the same as early as possible.

JOHN CLEMENT, *Admr.*

Nov. 31st. 1832. 51tf

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

HUIE & CIDE,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

Fall & Winter Goods, From

New York & Philadelphia.

WE respectfully solicit our friends to call and examine before they buy, we give them our thankful acknowledgments for their Liberal patronage since we commenced Business, and shall feel grateful for a continuance of the same.

Salisbury, Dec. 1st 1832. 52t

BENJAMIN FRALEY

TAILOR,

HAVING removed to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Fraley, as a confectionary shop, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Tavern, where he is prepared to accommodate all those who may favor him with their patronage. He has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, the latest fashions, as imported from Paris, and London, and having a good number of first rate workmen, in his employ, he will do work on the shortest notice—cut and made in a superior style to any in this part of the country, and warranted to fit well. All kinds of cutting will be done on the shortest notice. All orders for work, from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

Being an Agent for the patent-right cutting for Saguse, or Wilson, of New York, and also for A Ward, of Philadelphia, he will instruct any Tailor, that may want instruction in cutting clothing.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and hopes to merit it further, by a strict attention to business.

50tf B. F.

Notice.

House and Lot For Sale.

BY virtue, and in pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed by C. L. Bowers, to Peter Krider, and for the purposes therein set forth; I shall offer for sale, in the town of Wilkesborough, on Tuesday the 5th February next, the

House & Lot,

Belonging to said Charles L. Bowers, and formerly the property of Doct. H. B. Satterwhite. Terms of sale, CASH. PETER KRIDER.

3t58 By HENRY KRIDER *Attorney.*

Notice.

LAND FOR SALE.

THERE will be sold, on the premises, by the subscribers, on Friday the 1st day of February, 1833; all that

Valuable Tract of Land,

Owned by the late Washington Byers dec'd., lying on the Catawba River, adjoining the lands of James S. Byers, and others, containing 600 acres, a large portion of which is

BOTTOM LAND,

Of the best quality; there are two settlements on the land, both of which with the fencing, are in excellent repair. Any person can view the land by applying to some one of the subscribers. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THO'S. BYERS, JO'S. BYERS,
ROB'T. BYERS, JS S. BYERS,
A. R. SIMONTON, WM. WHITE,
JOHN FALLS, T. W. FALLS,
MARGARET BYERS.

The subscribers will attend, for the purpose of Surveying the above land, on Wednesday, the 30th January, 1833. 6t61

Iredell Co. N. C., Dec. 22nd 1832.

State of North-Carolina.

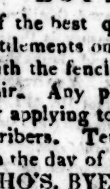
LINCOLN COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS } *October Session* 1832.

JACOB PARKER *vs* HAMBLIN V. SNELL Original Attachment levied on personal property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Hamblin V. Snell, the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that he appear at the next County court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the court house in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in January next, replevy and plead to issue or judgment by default, will be entered up against him, ordered that publication hereof be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian.

Witness VARDY M'BEE C. C.

Runaway



FROM the subscriber on the night of the 31st October; my negro man TOM, about 22 or 23 years old, black complected, had on a blue cloth coat & pantaloons, black fur hat, (fashionable) about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout built. From what I can learn from different sources, I am induced to believe, that he has been persuaded to leave me by some white person, who has promised him his freedom on their reaching some free State. I will pay ten dollars to any person who will confine him in any jail in the state, so that I get him again.

SENECA TURNER.

Cabarrus Co. N. C. 51tf

NEW FANCY SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HACKETT & LEALY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the markets of New York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of

Superfine Blue and Black cloths
Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. Invisible Green do.
Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts & black Cassimeres
Merino de's., Brocheliss and circassians
Brown do's., Mixed Ereminette,
Yellow Nankeen and linen checks,
French and plaid Drillings,
Mexican mixture, Gram linen,
English cassinetts, German & Irish linens,
Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Marseilles, and Velentia Vestings,

A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY

Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleached and Brown,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Furniture dimity and Cotton fringe,
Black Italian Silk,
Scenchew & sarsinet do.
Blue black silk cambletts,
Chs. gros de Naples,
Milanese and de Romanis Gause,
Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Crimson Pongee do.
Fancy Gause and Crape do.
Scarfs, silk spotted, and rich figured velvet
Silk and cotton Hosiery,

A GREAT VARIETY of RIBBONS

Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons,
Silk aprons,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fine,
Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do.
Belgian do. do., Palm leaf hats,
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY

Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country,
Sadler's Trimmings,
Plated, Brass Jappan, and Prince's metal
Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace,
A good assortment of Groceries, &c. &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our Stock and hear prices before they buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same. 2tf

Salisbury, April 28th 1832.

STILLS AND TIN WARE.

THE subscriber continues the manufacture of *STILLS & TIN WARE,* warranted to be made of the best materials and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a large stock of Stills and Tin ware on hand, and being determined to sell at reduced prices, merchants and others would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Tallow, Beeswax and Wool taken in exchange.

WANTED, two first rate journeymen Tin plate workmen, of steady habits, that are accustomed to work on machinery, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. DANIEL HARRIS

Sept. 7th. 1832 6tf

FIFTY NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase *FIFTY NEGROES,* consisting of *MEN, WOMEN, BOYS & GIRLS,* aged from 14 to 25 years, to furnish a plantation in the State of Louisiana, for which the CASH will be paid. Persons having such property, would do well to apply immediately at my residence, Salisbury, N. C., either personally, or by letter, addressed to me, which shall be punctually attended to. RICHARD W. LONG.

N. B. I also wish to purchase a Carpenter, a Brick-layer and a likely Negro Fellow, acquainted with the process of burning brick. R. W. L.

December, 8th 1832. 53tf

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business the Subscribers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY.

Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

36tf J. GALES & SON.

Raleigh, Aug. 2 1832.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW,

THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened & the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH,

Charleston Sept. 26. 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. 9tf

J. B. C.